

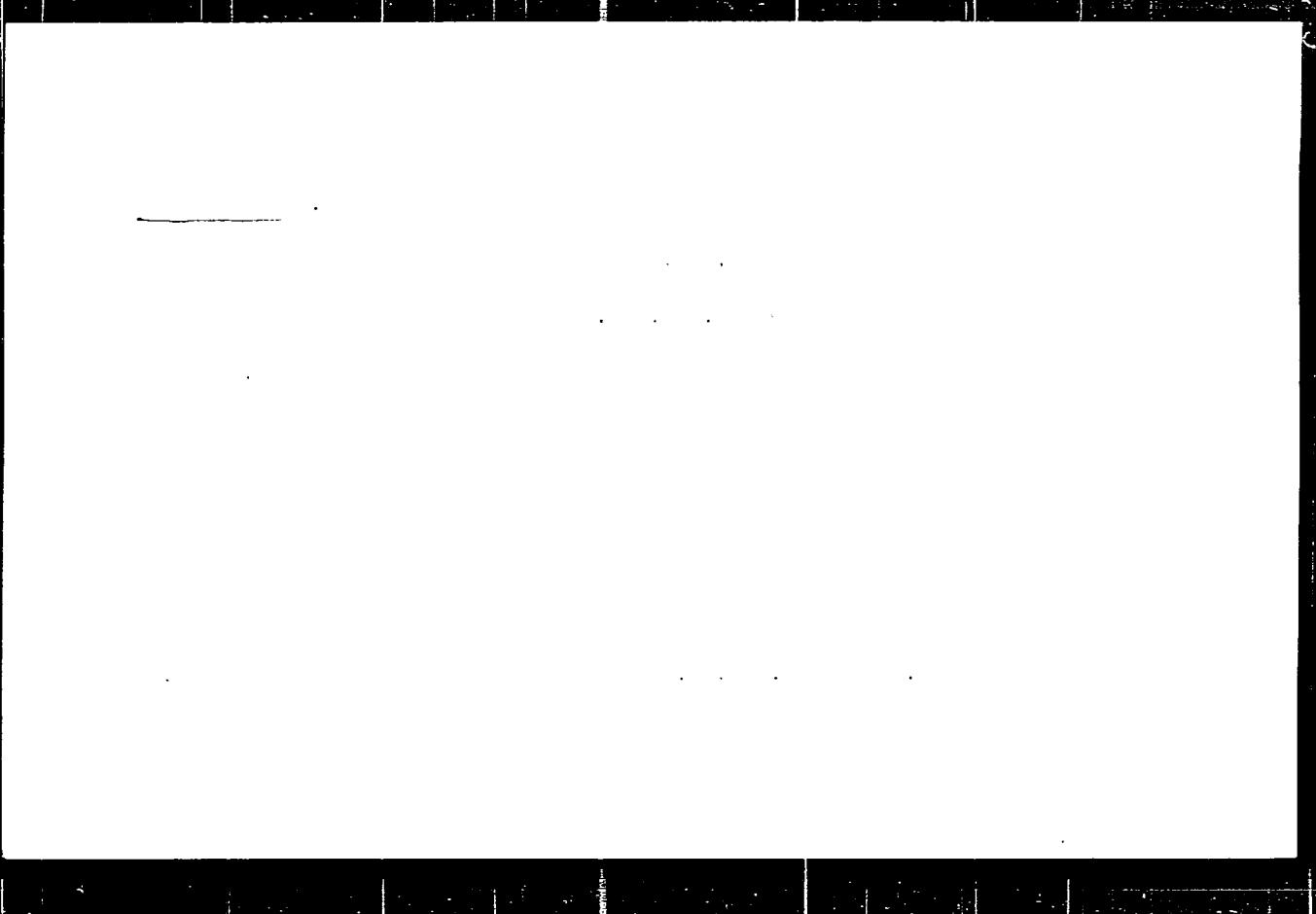
PIATKOWSKA-JAKUBCZAK, J.; HLOND, S.

Lower-grade plants causing fish diseases. p. 19.
Vol. 8, no. 4, Apr. 1956 Warszawa GOSPODARKA RYBNA

SOURCE: East European Acession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720018-6



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L 8531-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 DD/RD

ACC NR: AN6001222

SOURCE CODE: P0/9000/65/000/217/0001/0001

AUTHOR: Piatkowski, D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Space preflight tests

SOURCE: Zolnierz Wolnosci, 14 Sep 1965, 1 and 4

TOPIC TAGS: space physiology, astronaut human engineering, bodily fatigue, space psychology, astronaut training, space simulation, space suit

ABSTRACT: Stressing that space preflight tests are extremely important factors in space flight, Dariusz Piatkowski, a Polish correspondent in the USSR, discusses the important role played by scientists and engineers who work on ground experiments and tests prior to spacecraft launchings. He gives examples of experiments conducted on the ground in laboratories by dedicated scientists who he states are ready to sacrifice their lives for progress and scientific knowledge: "These people do not have the title of 'hero' and they do not wear 'Golden Stars,' but in reality they are the actual test pilots in space exploration." In Zvezdny Gorodok and in the laboratories of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the visualized trip to the moon is said to be taking shape with growing rapidity, and the training programs of future astronauts who will fly on these routes are getting under way.

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The physical and psychological endurance of future astronauts must first be determined in a simulated space environment. A "scientist-originator," Doctor Konstantin Telezin, was subjected for 41 seconds to a g-force much greater than that expected as a result of theoretical calculations. During these experiments, conducted with centrifuges called "devils' carousels," Doctor Telezin reported his observations and impressions, and at times almost lost consciousness, just to see if his trainees would be able to make the launch. Ivan Akandovich, physician, biologist, sportsman, instructor, and tutor at Zvezdnyy Gorodok, tested on himself the functioning of the human system in a state of weightlessness long before the astronauts and proved that weightlessness was not dangerous to humans.

Professor Yuriy Nefedov, engineers Lev Iseyev and Yevgeniy Gogolev, and several physicians and biologists are said to have undergone a test under conditions simulating the flight of a spacecraft for 120 days. During this time the temperature was raised to 47° C, ventilation was cut off, and radioactivity was experienced. The test was designed to check physiological and psychological reactions and behavior of various people over a long duration in an isolated group. Commenting on this test, Gogolev said, "During the first 15 days we observed a gradual weakening in our reactions, we did not sleep well, and we made mistakes in our work. Our systems were adapting

Card 2/3

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to conditions (the adjustment of blood circulation, breathing, etc). After approximately two weeks everything began to return to normal. But later, errors were made, i. e., when the temperature was raised in the cabin or when the ship vibrated we moved slower and reacted slower to signals. If it comes to social interaction, it must be admitted that verbal strife did occur. We were more touchy and irritated by trifles to which one normally pays no attention."

It is indicated that other scientists tested such items as spacesuits. A physician, wearing a spacesuit, checked on his own body the efficiency and effectiveness of the protective clothing. He spent almost a week in ice cold water and with an air temperature of 20° below zero [analyst's note: temperature is believed to be stated in centigrade], swam, slept, ate, and breathed air from a container on his back. During that time he was constantly reporting his feelings, impressions, and observations.

In addition to the above, it was proved that man can withstand temperatures of some 100° C for as long as 30 minutes, and 200° C for up to three minutes. (ATD Press: 4136-F)

SUB CODE: 22, 06, 05 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3

PIATKOWSKI, F.

Pathophysiological principles in active therapy in psychiatry. Neurologia
&c. polska 3 no.2:161-173 Mar-Apr 1953. (CLML 24:5)

1. Of the State Institute of Psycho-Neurology (Director--Prof. Z.
Kuligowski, M. D.), Pruszkow.

PIATKOWSKI, J.

Examination of the first and second signal system by the method of
Ivanov-Smolenski, Neurologia &c polska 2 no. 5:571-578 Sept-Oct
1952. (CLML 24:1)

1. State Institute of Psycho-Neurology (Director--Prof. Z. Kuligowski,
M.D.), Tworki.

PIATKOWSKI, Franciszek

Theory of prof. Bilikiewicz. Neur. &c. polska 6 no.1:81-92
Jan-Feb 56.

1. Z Państwowego Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruszkowie.
Dyrektor: prof. dr. Z. Kuligowski.
(PSYCHIATRY
etioepigenetic theory. (Pol))

PIATKOWSKI, Franciszek

Attempted analysis of dynamics of cortical processes in schizophrenia
during stupor in insulin shock therapy. Neurologia etc. polska 4
no.3:306-312 May-June 54.

1. Państwowy Instytut Psychoneurologiczny. Dyrektor: prof. Dr.
Z.Kuligowski.

(SHOCK THERAPY, INSULIN, in various diseases,
schizophrenia, cortical funct. in)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, in various diseases,
schizophrenia, eff. of insulin shock ther.)
(SCHIZOPHRENIA, therapy,
shock ther., insulin, cortical funct. in)

PIATKOWSKI, F.

"Map Description. Biuletyn. p. 5 (Przegląd Geograficzny. Vol. 3, no 5 May 1953
Warszawa.)

Vol. 3, no. 6

Six-monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, June 1-54, Incl.

KLATOWSKI, E.

"Remarks on the Book Jak powstaje mapa (How to Make a Map), by Mieczyslaw Lipinski." p. 157, (MIESIĘCZNIK GEODEZYJNY, Vol. 15, No. 5, May 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

R: Monthly list of east European Assessments, (Anal., etc.), Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Unclassified.

PIATKOWSKI, Franciszek

Dynamics of vasomotor reflexes in the course of catatonic stupor
preliminary communication. *Neur. &c. polska* 5 no.2:161-169 Mr-Ap
'55.

1. Z Państwowego Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego w Pruzkowie.
Dyrektor: prof. dr Z. Kuligowski.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA
catatonie,
vasomotor reflexes, dynamics)
(REFLEX
vasomotor in schizophrenia catatonie)

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POLAND

PLATKOWSKI, Janusz

Academy of Mining and Metallurgy (Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza)

Warsaw, Przeglad geologiczny, No 7, July 1966, pages 304-308

"Statistical estimation of the accuracy in determination
of solid mineral raw material deposit resources."

BURZYNSKI, Jan, PIATKOWSKI, Janusz

Credibility of calculations of the resources of deposits
in cases where the results had been taken as an independent
random variable. Archiw gorn & no. 4: 395-414 '63.

PIATKOWSKI, Jerzy; GAWLIKOWSKI, Tadeusz

Trichloroethylene anesthesia in labor. Gin. polska 28 no. 454-450
July-Aug 57.

1. Z Oddzialu Ginekologiczno-Poznizniczego Szpitala Miejskiego w
Zakopanem Ordynator: dr med. J. Piatkowski. Adres: J. Piatkowski,
Zakopane, Krupowki 37.

(LABOR. anesth. & analgesia
trichloroethylene (Pol))

(TRICHLOROETHYLENE, anesth. & analgesia
in labor (Pol))

PIATKOWSKI, Jerzy (Zakopane, Krupowki 27)

Increase of indications for surgery of chronic adnexitis. Gin.
polska 25 no.3:291-297 July-Sept. 54.

1. Z Oddzialu Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecyh Szpitala Miejskiego
w Zakopanem. Dyrektor: dr Leon Bochenski.
(ADNEXITIS, surgery,
indic.)

ADONAJLO, Amiela; NARUSZEWICZ, Danuta; PIATKOWSKI, Jerzy

Comparative evaluation on human subjects of immunizing properties of anti-whooping cough vaccines of domestic production. I. Laboratory evaluation of the whooping cough component in 3 diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough vaccines and serological reactions in vaccinated children. Przegl.epidem. 15 no.2:151-156 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Epidemiologii PZH Kierownik: prof. dr J. Kostrzewski i z Zakladu Epidemiologii AM Kierownik: prof. dr F. Przesmycki.

(WHOOPING COUGH immunol) (VACCINES)
(TETANUS immunol) (DIPHTHERIA immunol)
(TETANUS immunol)

ADONAJLO, Aniela; MALYSZKO, Halina; PIATKOWSKI, Józef; DZIKOWSKA, Janina;
MAGDZIARZ, Henryka; GILEWSKA, Aniela

Comparative evaluation on human subjects of immunizing properties
of anti-whooping cough vaccines of domestic production. II. Post-
vaccinal reactions after the application of diphtheria-tetanus-
whooping cough vaccines. Przegl. epidem. 15 no.2:157-162 '61.

l. Z Zakładu Epidemiologii PZH Kierownik: prof. dr J. Kostrzewski
i za Stacji San. Epid. dla m. st. Warszawy Dyrektor: dr E. Nierenska.

(VACCINES) (DIPHTHERIA immunol) (TETANUS immunol)
(WHOOPING COUGH immunol)

PIATKOWSKI, K.

✓ Reduction of *trans*-1,2-epoxy-*p*-menth-8-ene with lithium aluminium hydride. Henryk Kuczyński and Krzysztof Piątkowski (Politechnika, Wrocław, Poland). *Kochiaki Chem.* 33, 311-20 (1959) (German summary); cf. preceding abstr.—Dry *trans*-1,2-olihydroxy-*p*-menth-8-ene (I) (413 g.), prepd. from the tritylhydrate of I by azeotropic dehydration with CaH_2 , treated in 950 ml. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$ with 408 g. of *p*- $\text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}$ (II) 48 hrs., the product mixed with ice-water, and the sepd. oil washed with 1% H_2SO_4 and Na_2CO_3 soln. yielded a cryst. monoester. The ester dissolved in 1000 ml. MeOH contg. 134.5 g. KOH, the K salt of II filtered off, the soln. add'd with H_2O_2 , oxid. with CrO_3 soln., and the ext. fractionally distld. gave pure *trans*-1,2-epoxy-*p*-menth-8-ene (III), b_{18}° 66.65°, n_D^{20} 1.4608, d_4^{20} 0.9301, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ 83.7°. Reduction of III with LiAlH₄ as previously described gave pure *trans*-*d*-terpinene, $m.p.$ 173°, n_D^{20} 1.4737, I_2 0.9197. This confirms the previous conclusions (preceding abstr.) and leads to the following statements: (a) the epoxidation of allylic compds. with 90% per cent yields generally a mixt. of *cis* and *trans* epoxides (IV), if not hindered by particular steric effects, and (b) the increased possibility of a dynamic equil. between different conformations of IV there is probably a fraction of products formed inter. from the epoxide forms. — A. K. L. and V. K. J. and

4
3 May

4E 3d

4E 2c (1)

PIATKOWSKI K.

Reduction of 1,2-epoxy- β -menth-8-ene with lithium aluminum hydride. *cis*- and *trans*- β -Terpineol [Henryk Kuczynski and Krzysztof Piotkowski (Politechnika, Wrocław, Poland). *Roczniki Chem.* 33, 293-310 (1959)]

(German summary).—1,2-Epoxy- β -menth-8-ene (**I**) with LiAlH₄, by the method described previously (J.A. 51, 15460), yielded neodihydrocarveol (**II**) (ρ -nitrobenzoate m. 106°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 12.8°), the known *trans*- β -terpineol (**III**), m. 32°, and *cis*- β -terpineol (**IV**), b.p. 78°, n_D^{20} 1.4793, d₂₀ 0.9258 (ρ -nitrobenzoate, m. 133°, phenylurethan m. 85°). *cis*- β -Menthane-1,8,9-triol, derived from **IV**, m. 144.5°. The ratio of **II**:**III**:**IV** was 4:5:1. **II** and **IV** were sepd. from **III** with ρ -O₂NC₆H₄COCl in C₆H₆N. The **II** and **IV** are sepd. by cryst. from Et₂O. The m.p. of *d*-dihydrocarvone, semicarbazone, reported as 188°, should be corrected to 168°. The appearance of 3 products of reduction of **I** can be explained by the formation of *cis*- and *trans*-**I** during the oxidation of limonene with peracids. A. Krglewski

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2 man
4 E 2 C (j)
1 E 3 d

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PLATKOWSKI, KRZYSZTOF

Reduction of $\alpha,\beta,4$ -epoxycarane with LiAlD₄ hydride²¹ (Curyk, Kuczyński, and Krzysztof Platkowski, Wrocław, and Krzysztof Piotrowski, Institute of Technology, Wrocław). Roczniki Chemii, 31, 69-70 (1957) (Germany summary).—In the reduction of $\alpha,\beta,4$ -epoxycarane (I) with LiAlD₄, one only of the 2 possible stereoisomeric $\beta,4$ -caranols (II) is formed, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -22^\circ$, m.p. 32° (β -nitrobenzoate, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 1.1^\circ$, m.p. 108°), identical with the II resulting from isomerization of I by finely powd. Na. Dehydration of II by tosy chloride in pyridine gave 3-carene, b.p. 44°, n_D²⁰ 1.4738, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 43.1^\circ$, coccig. 4-carene. The app. and method of obtaining LiAlD₄ are described.

4E 3d

A. K.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720018-6

PLATE w/ S.I., Marek

A new expedition to Central America will commence on 15 SEP 86.
This expedition will consist of personnel from the CIA and
the US Army, and will be conducted by the US Army.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720018-6"

Piatnicki, Marek

Social insurance of members of the bar. Praca zabytkowa na lata 1963-1964.

PIATKOWSKI, Stanislaw

PIATKOWSKI, Stanislaw (Lublin, ul. Staszicall)

Treatment of scoliosis in the Orthopedic Clinic of Lublin. Chir. Karz.
ruchu 22 nc.2:243-247 1957.

1. Z Kliniki Ortopedycznej A. M. w Lublinie Kierownik: doc. dr St.
Piatkowski Lublin, ul. Staszicall.
(SCOLIOSIS, ther.
(Pol))

Production of hydrogen by thermal decomposition of methane and of petroleum fractions. M. DABAKA and T. FRANCKE (Bull. Acad. Sci. Belorusse, 1957-8, 29, 11-37). The gas yield has CH_4 , 69-12; H_2 , 0-47; CO , 0-34; O_2 , 1-10, and N_2 , 3-99%. At 1200°/1 atm., it is observed that the extent of 57-63% which increases to 80% at 0-1 atm. The weakest catalyst is MgO . The most powerful catalysts are mixtures containing Mg/Al , and carbon of the alkaline earths activated with K_2CO_3 . Chief among these is a $\text{Mg}/\text{Al}/\text{MgO}$ catalyst activated by K_2CO_3 and deposited on active SiO_2 , which decomposes CH_4 almost quantitatively at 1200°/1 atm., or at 1000°/1 atm., without presence of oxygen. Although MgO has no influence on the decomposition of CH_4 at 700°, it is highly important in presence of oxygen. Activation of MgO by K_2CO_3 increases the conversion of CH_4 into CO_2 . Under the same conditions of CH_4 and excess O_2 , gives almost exclusively H_2 and CO_2 . Equally good, if not better, is MgO freshly prepared from MgCO_3 activated by K_2CO_3 and prepared by a Mg/Al catalyst. BaO , SrO and CaO are effective but have no particular advantages over

CoO and MgO . An excess of steam facilitates the conversion of CO into CO_2 . Under certain conditions steam can itself depress the temp. of dissociation. Thus at atm. pressure and 0.1 min. Hg. respectively a mixed Ni-Al-MgO catalyst on active C completely dissociates CH_4 at 925° and 750° in absence of steam and at 650° or 475° in presence thereof. Under similar conditions a petroleum fraction (1) of b.p. 270 - 310° /1 atm. dissociates more readily than CH_4 . Under suitable conditions the dissociation of CH_4 , or (1), gives a cheap, industrial method for the prep. of H_2 , sufficiently pure for the synthesis of NH_3 . H. W.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720018-6"

PIATKOWSKI, TH.

✓ Attempts to determine coking coal. I. The sulfur compounds in coking coals used in the Rumanian People's Republic. I. Blum, V. Gorumeau, and Th. Piatkowski. Acad. rep. populare Române, Bul. științ., Ser. ști. tehn. 4, No. 1-2, 101-8 (1952) (French summary).—Coals from two regions (Banat and the river Jiu valley) were analyzed in the light of their utilization in coking. The predominant source of S in the Banat coal is of an org. nature, while in the Jiu valley coal the S is half pyritic and half org.

Gary Gerard

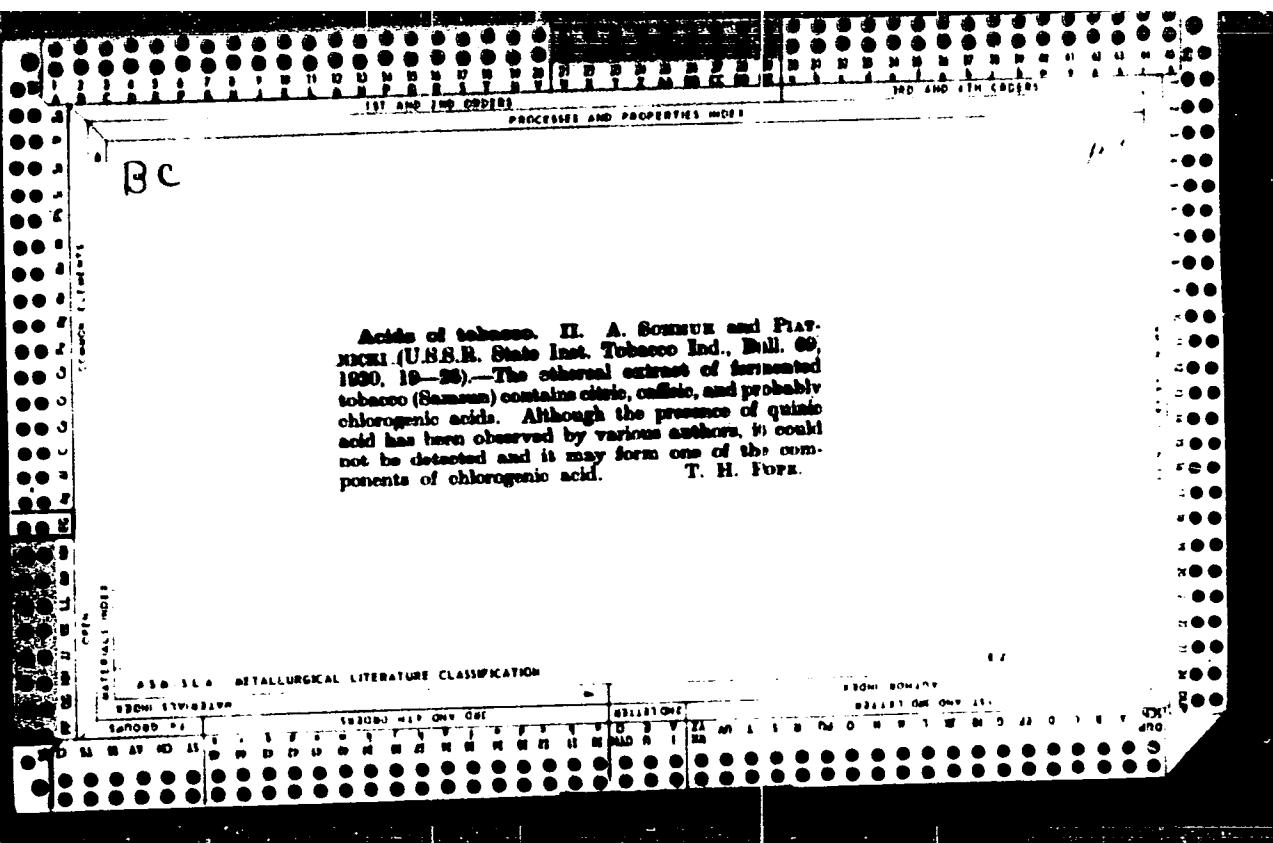
Piatkowski, T.

Characterization of maize varieties grown in Poland, by means
of the fat in the shoot. T. Piatkowski (*Roczn. Nauk Rol.*, 1954,
68, A, 635-645).—The fat content of maize shoots and its I-value
decrease with advancing growth. The I-value is correlated with
the length of shoot and with the vitamin E content.

A. G. POLLARD

K. P. KARASIKI

Hydrogen generation by the thermal decomposition of methane and petroleum fractions. I. Methane. J. A. Smirnov and V. A. Tukolski. Russ. J. Phys. Chem., 1956, v. 30, p. 28-29. Some increase of the rate of decomposition at low temperature is followed by desorption of carbon monoxide at normal temperature and at 1 mm. Hg pressure in quartz tubes, while various catalysts. Gas containing 97% CH_4 was almost completely transformed at 450° into H_2 , CO_2 , and CO at 20-30° with a ratio of gas to steam of 1:1. In the range 400-500° using MnO_2 , Al_2O_3 , MgO , NiO , Fe_2O_3 , K_2O decomposed by 100% at 400° and produced H_2 , CO_2 , and CO in ratios of 1:1 under the same conditions. The decomposition rate of CH_4 at 450° is from 1.200 to 1.400% per hr. The initial temp. drop by transforming CO to CO_2 is 100°. The ultimate H_2 is sufficiently pure to be used successfully in making synthetic NH_3 . The above results were obtained at 1 mm. Hg pressure. At normal pressure with the same catalyst alone the temp. is enough reduced to 300° to make industrial H_2 production by this process possible. Results are fully calculated. Harry G. Barnes, M. L. Scott.



PIATKOWSKI, W.

"Our tasks in the 1954 campaign," *Gospodarka Miejska*, Warszawa, Vol 5, No 4, Apr. 1954, p. 3.

SC: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 1, No 11, Nov 1954, LC

PIATKOWSKA, Wanda

Results of the treatment of oxyuriasis with Adipinian and piperazine citrate with children homes in Gdańsk and Sopot. Wiad. parazyt. no.3:337-340 '62.

1. Wojewódzka Stacja Sanitarno-Epidemiologiczna, Gdańsk.
(OXYURIASIS ther) (PIPERAZINES ther)
 (ANTHELMINTHICS ther)

SABLINSKA, Bożena; DOROCIAK, Roman; HARUPPA, Jerzy; JENTYS, Wanda; PIATKOWSKI,
Zbigniew; RUSTOWSKI, Jerzy

The results of the treatment of cancer of the cervix uteri during
the years 1954 and 1955. Nowotwory 12 no.3:247-250 '62.

1. Z Oddziału Onkologii Ginekologicznej Instytutu Onkologii w
Warszawie Kierownik: doc. dr med. L. Tarłowska Dyrektor: prof. dr
med. W. Jasinski.

(CERVIX NEOPLASMS)

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~~SECRET~~

All results of the investigation
in the material of the
incident at [redacted] are

as follows:

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720018-6"

Acids of tobacco. II. A SAMSON AND PLATNER U. S. S. R. State Inst. Tobacco Inv., Bull. 60, 19-38 (1930), cf. C. A. 23, 4771 -- The ethereal extract of fermented tobacco (Samson) contains citric, cinnic and probably chlorogenic acids. Although the presence of quinic acid has been observed by various authors, it could not be detected and it may form one of the components of chlorogenic acid B. C. A.

1 C A

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720018-6"

1. B. A. PIATNITSKI

2. USSR (600)

4. Aromatic Compounds

7. Extinction of phosphorescence and duration of metastable stage of molecules
of aromatic compounds at low temperatures. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. Fiz. 15 no. 5.
1951.

g. Monthly List of Russian Assessments, Library of Congress, April

PIATNITSKII, G. V. (Compteur) See: Vladimir M. Piatnitskiy

"Concerning the Tender of the Scientific-Research Work on Plant Protection"
1940.

See: Sira-Si-90-52, 1st Dec 1942

PIATNITSKY, G. V.

PLS ADV. TO MR. PIATNITSKY, G. V. "RE: APPROVAL OF THE PLAN
FOR THE WORK ON THE PRODUCTION OF THE POLYURETHANE
VOL. 1.1. 11 PGS."

Sgt: G.R.A. 01/01/1961, 10 Dec. 19

PIATNITSKIY, I. V.

518. Polarographic and potentiometric study of the stability of lead tartrate complexes. I.V. PIATNITSKY (J. Anal. Chem., U.S.S.R., 3, 331, 1948). It has been shown that the third constant of the tartaric acid dissociation is $\approx 10^{-13}$. The displacement of the half-wave potential and a change in the concentration of lead ions in alkaline tartrate solutions are proportional to the square of the hydrogen ion concentration. The potentiometric and the polarographic methods of investigating complex lead tartrates give results that are in fair agreement. (4 figs., 3 tables.)

Myl

Apparatus Methods Results

518. Polarographic and potentiometric study of the stability of lead tartrate complexes. I.V. PIATNITSAY (J Anal. Chem., U.S.S.R., 3, 331, 1948). It has been shown that the third constant of the tartaric acid dissociation $K_3 \approx 10^{-13}$. The displacement of the half-wave potential and a change in the concentration of lead ions in alkaline tartrate solutions are proportional to the square of the hydrogen ion concentration. The potentiometric and the polarographic methods of investigating complex lead tartrates give results that are in fair agreement. (4 figs., 3 tables.)

LEVASHOV, V.,(Krasnodarskiy kray); POLESHKO, S.,(Krasnodarskiy kray); TARATUTA,
P.,(Krasnodarskiy kray)

Good initiative ("Brief laboratory manual of organic chemistry".)
[professor] M.P. Piatnitskii, B.A. Nesterenko. Reviewed by V. Levashov,
S. Poleshko, T. Taratuta. MIM. v shkole 10 no.3:69-71 My-Je '55.
(Chemistry, Organic--Laboratory manuals) (MIRA 8:8)
(Piatnitskii, M.P.) (Nesterenko, B.A.)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720018-6"

PIAT 11175A/VSSP/Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion.

Abstr Jour: Ref. Ser. Biol., No. 2, 1958, 36538.

Author: Litvinov, N.P., Litvinova, I.N., Pakitina, G.P.

Inst:

Title: On the Method of Determination of the Quantity of Hydrochloric Acid in the Savilev Small Item of the Digestion in Dogs.

Orig Lab: Publ. Osperviz. Biol. i meditsiny. Leningrad, 1957.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card no.: 11

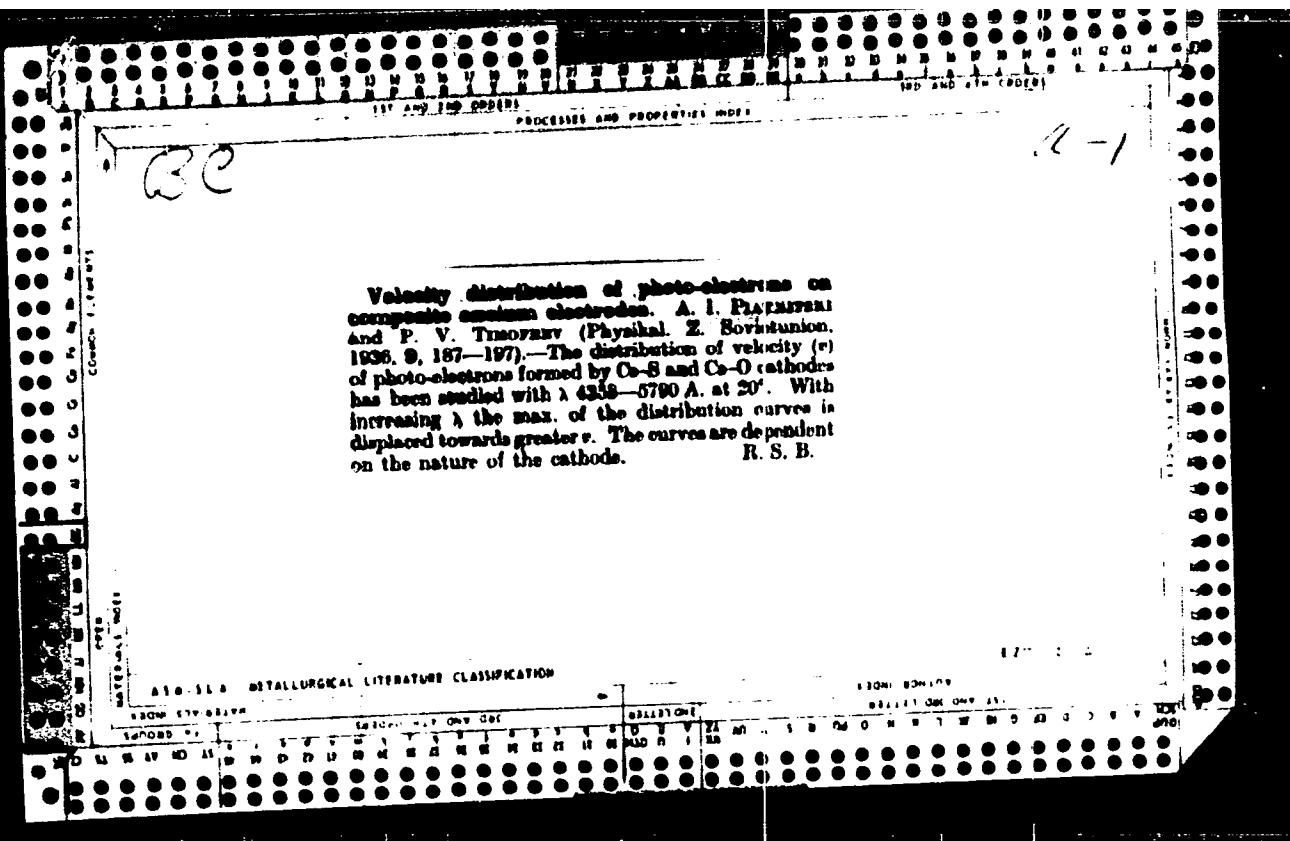
PIATNITSKII, S.S.

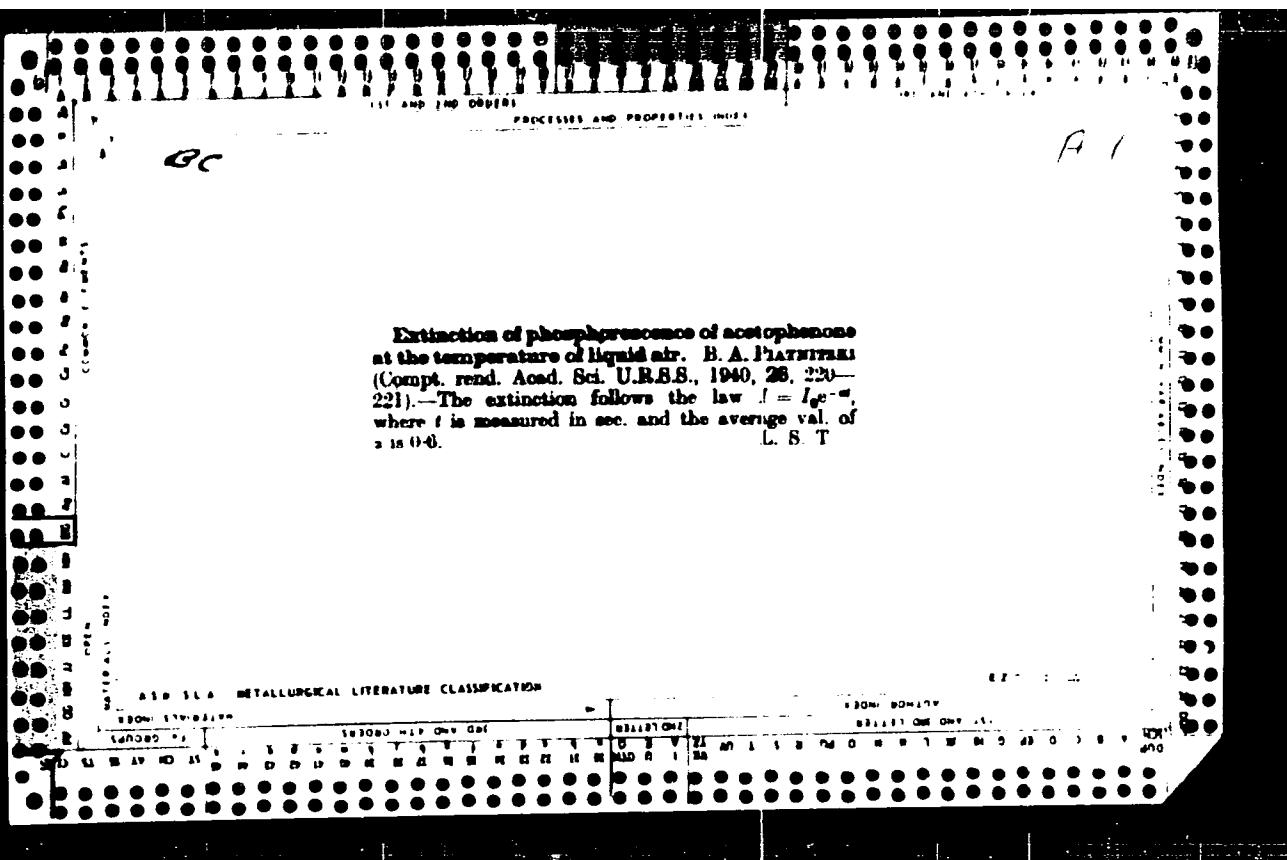
•51/2059 (Pollination in oaks and development of pollen on the pistils). Ob opylenii u
dubov i prorastanii pyl'tay na ryl'tsakh.
Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 56(5): 545-547, 1947.

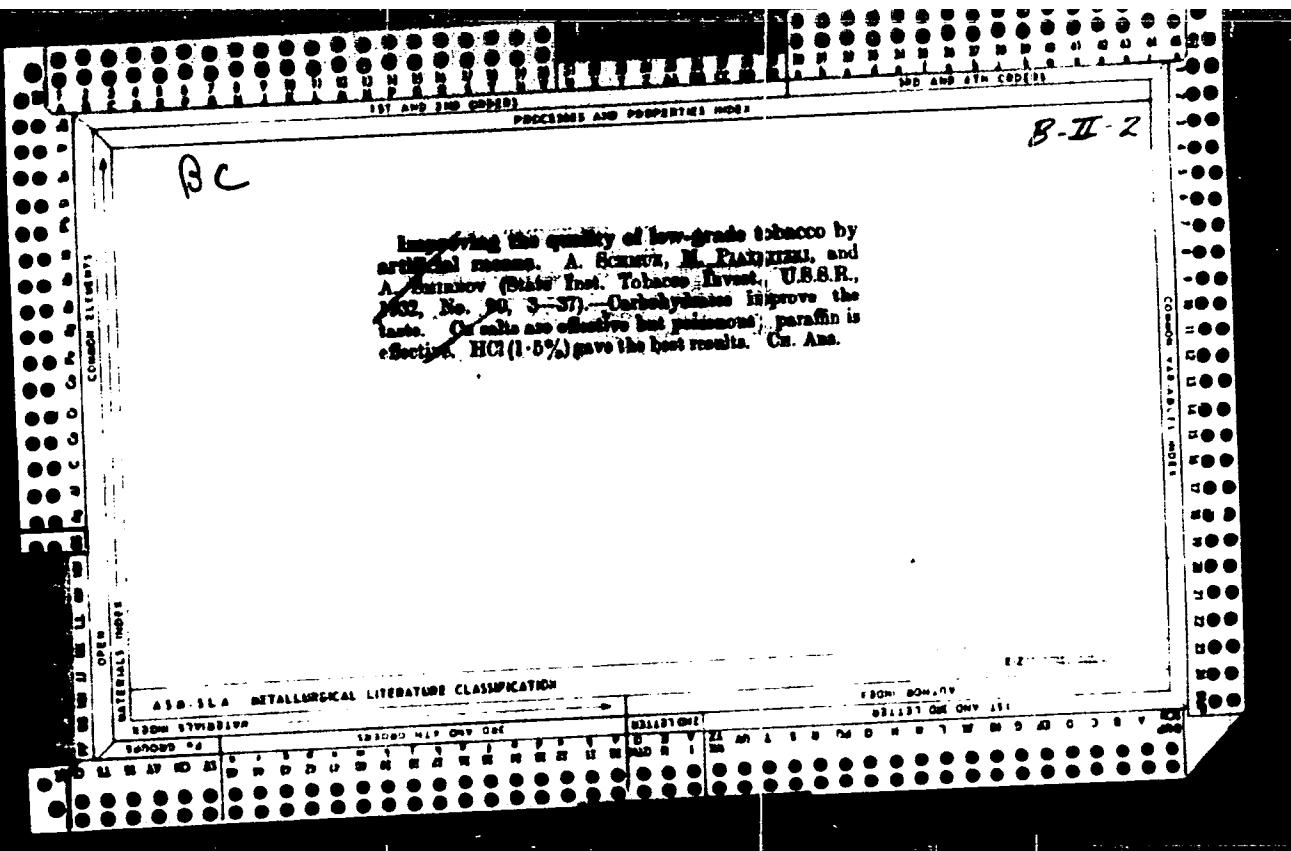
PIATNITZKI, A. I.

*Secondary Electron Emission from an Oxygen-Caesium Electrode. P. W. Timofeev and A. I. Piatnitzki (Physikal. Z. Sowjetunion, 1938, 10, (4), 518 530).-(In German). The secondary electron emission from an oxygencaesium cathode deposited on various bases, e.g. silver, copper, nickel; molybdenum, and tungsten, coated with various thicknesses of oxide, is investigated. Maximum emission is found in the case of a cathode deposited on silver coated with a layer of silver oxide about 200 molecules thick. - J.S.G.T.

Secondary emission of an oxygen-cadmium electrode. P. V. Timonov and A. I. PISETSKIY (Physikal. Z., Sowjetunion, 1926, 20, 518-530).— The dependence of the secondary emission on the thickness of the Ag_2O film in the substrate, on the nature of the supporting metal (Ag, Ni, Cu, Mo, W), and on the proportion of free O₂, was studied.
H. J. E.







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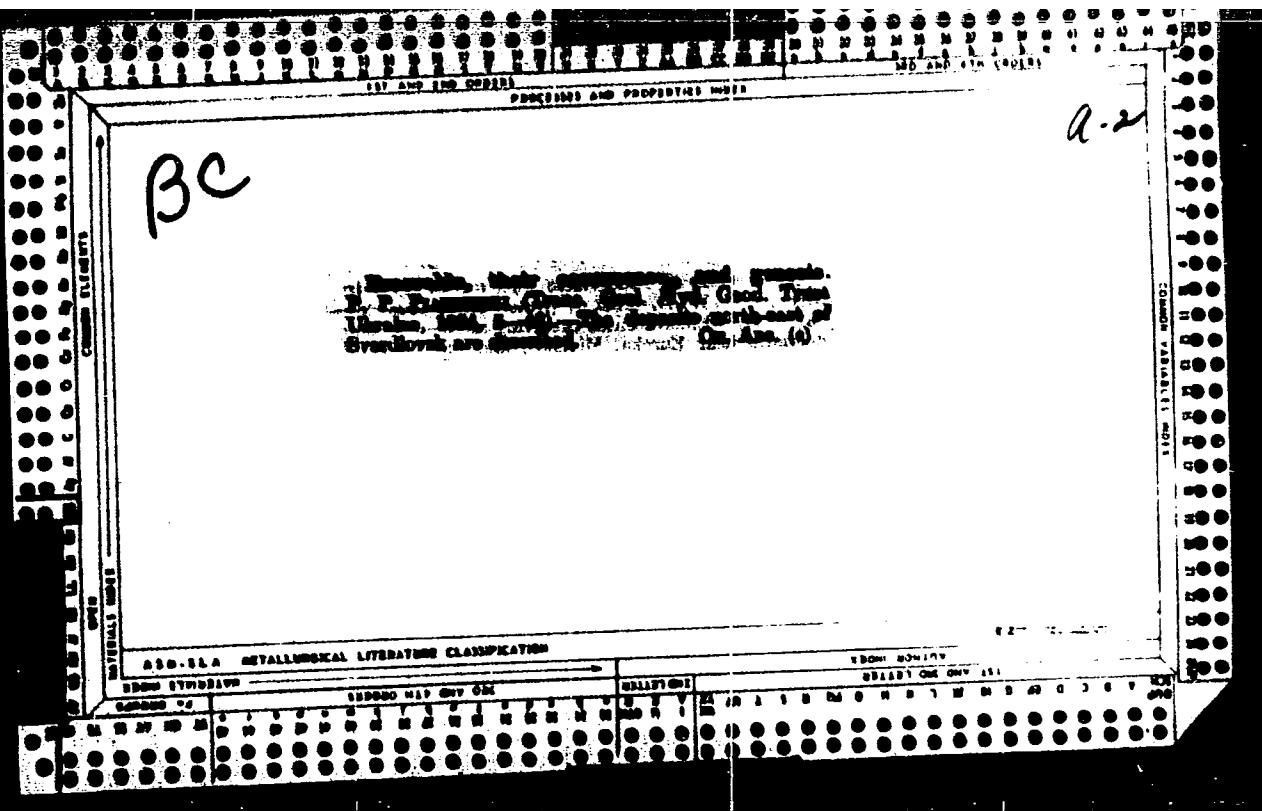
Methods of determining malic, citric, and oxalic acids in tobacco. M. PIATIRSKI (U.S.S.R. State Inst. Tobacco Invest., 1951, **1951**, 81, 23-43).—These acids are best determined in the liquids obtained by acidifying the tobacco and continuously extracting with Et_2O for 40 hr. Methods based on ppms. of the acids as salts are inaccurate, but yield results indicative of the character of the tobacco. Kinsling's method (A., 1916, ii, 587) gives ppms. representing substantially $\text{Ba}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$, $\text{Ba}_2\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$, and $\text{Ca}_2\text{O}_4\text{D}_2$, but the errors may amount to 5% and 50-70% for malic and citric acids, respectively, and small amounts of $\text{Ba}_2\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$ pass through the filter. Determination of citric acid by conversion into pentabromocetone by treatment with KBr and KMnO_4 gives good results. The content of citric acid (and generally those of malic and oxalic acids) falls as the quality of the tobacco improves, the proportions being: traces-4%, 3-7%, and 1-2.5% for the three acids, respectively.

T. H. P.

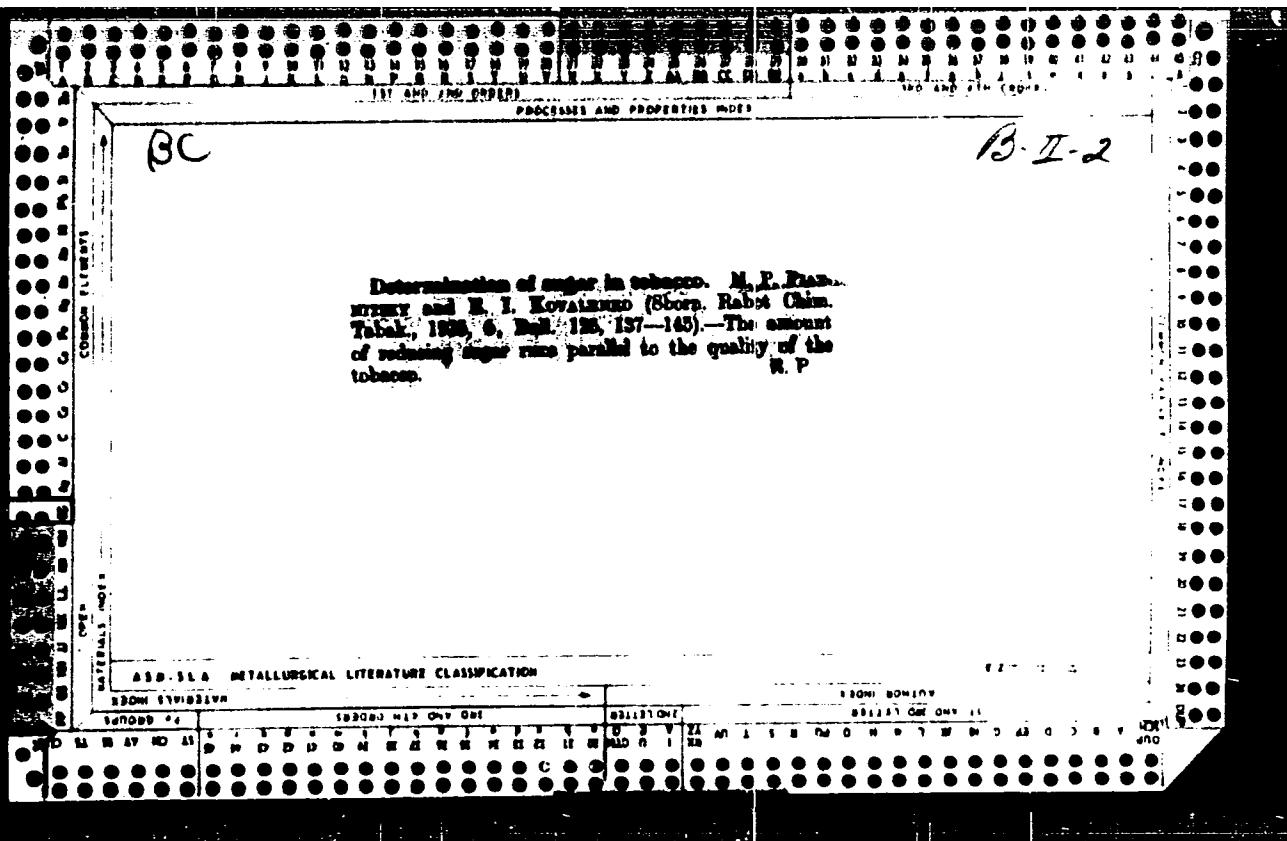
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Influence of isomerism on phosphorescence of phenols. II. A
Patentinikov, B. I. and N. I. SNSR 1949, 66, 813, 816. The
phosphorescence of the phenols, quinol, pyrazinol, resorcinol,
phenol, phloroglucinol, and pyrogallol is investigated at the temperature
of liquid N_2 . The phosphorescence is due to the formation of a meta
stable state of the molecule. In this case it is a trigonal state - the
transition from trigonal to the normal state needs the reversion
of the electronic spin. The small probability of the transition
determines the long duration of the excited state of the molecule and
the slow extinction. Increase of temperature facilitates the transition
and extinction. Intensity of phosphorescence of these phenols follows the exponential
law $I = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$, where I_0 is the initial intensity of phosphorescence
and $\tau = 1/\gamma$ is the mean time of existence of the excited
state. The exponential law is well obeyed - the time of extinction
is 3-20 sec. The no. and position of OH groups in the benzene
ring influences the parameters. Introduction of the second OH
group increases the time of extinction. Introduction of the third OH
group decreases the mean time of existence of the excited molecule.
positions of the second and the third OH group influence the
intensity of the phosphorescence. Two OH groups in *o*- and *m*-
positions, and three groups in adjacent positions decrease the
intensity of phosphorescence. Two groups in the *p*-position and
three groups in symmetrical positions increase the intensity. The
best arrangement for the phosphorescence of the phenols is the
p-position of OH which gives the max. of parameters. The colour
of the light emitted depends on the number of groups but not on
their relative positions. S. M. Ryantka



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Basic Engineering work on Linear Electron Acceleration, etc.

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Institute, Moscow, 1959

DIA 7210, 1000-1000

— 84 —

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"Antibiotics Associated with Various Chemical Products,"

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9. "Contributions to the Study of the Determination of
Aldrine in Polidona Tincture," Parm Siena M. Agui-
RIOU and Pedro Pimenta ZILMAN. Work performed at
the Instituto de Farmacología e Toxicología, Unidad
Farmacológica, Instituto Superior (Instituto Central) de
la Salud Alcalde Benavides, Carrera 11, Parque Industrial
Spanish summary; pp 267-26.

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卷之三

Frank was 41, she 39, and they had been married for 15 years.

GEODEZJA I KARTOGRAFIA

40: The author wishes to thank Dr. R. G. L. Williams for his help in preparation of this paper.

PIATUNIN, A.

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Vol. II, no. 17, Oct. 1956

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USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors.

S-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71599

Author : Piayid, F.F.

Inst :

Title : Metastasis in Primary Cancer.

Orig Pub : Vrachet. Delo., 1956, No. 8, 789-792

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 55 -

Card 1/1

- 41 -

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Vrach.delo no.2:123-126 P '56.

(MLRA 9:7)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zaveduyushchiy professor F.F.Piayd)
Vinnitskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
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tekhn.red.

[Some aspects of the theory of the structure of organic
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nenii. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr.univ., 1960. 239 p.

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Equipment for electronic control by the application of cold-cathode
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PIBROVEC, M.

Analytic evaluation of working places as an important factor of increasing productivity of labor. p. 319.

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"Man and technology."

p. 353 (Nova Proizvodnja) Vol. 8, no. 5/6, 1987
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Vol. 5, No. 1, Decem., 1956.

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Hygienic and technical protection in industry, p. 493, TEHNIKA,
(Savez inzenjera i tehnicara Jugoslavije) Beograd, Vol. 9, No.
3, 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
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FIR VEC, M.

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NOVA PROVINJA, Ljubljana, Vol. 6, No. 5/6, Dec. 1955

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Problem of occupational diseases. p. 197
NOVA PROIZVOD'JA. Ljubljana.
Vol. 6, no. 3, Aug. 1955

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February 1956

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Psychological analysis of operations of North Vietnamese Communist Party
MC: Monthly List of activities of Communist Party of Vietnam, Central Committee, Central

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720018-6"

REF ID: A6544-55 APR 1974	APR 1974	CA/0032/64/014/010/0723/0728 <i>S C</i>
NAME: Pia, J. (Professor, Engineer)		
TOPIC: Prestressed connections between machine guns		
JOURNAL: Probl. inzh.-tekhn., v. 14, no. 10, 1964, 723-728		
TYPE: High strength metal, fabricated structural metal, hand tool		
ABSTRACT: [Author's English summary, modified] Analyzed are three typical examples in which it is useful to apply prestressed connections between machine parts. They are the connection between the crank press frame and its anchor bolts, conditions in antifriction bearings with prestressed outer race rings, and connections between the lathe bed and headstock. To determine the stress distribution in prestressed connections the author applies the same method as in calculating connecting bolts taking into		
CONT 1/2		

3-58519-67			
REF ID: A15010448			
Some theoretical (the) flexibility of parts to be connected and the rigidity of bolts. Conclusions drawn from the analyses are generalized. 19 figures, 1 graph.			O Orig. art. has: 44 formulas;
ASSOCIATION: CVTP, Prague			
SEARCHED: OO	INDEXED: OO	SUB CODE: IP, MI	
SERIALIZED: OOL	FILED: OOL	JPPM	
<i>470 3/20</i>			

P/C, Gh.

P/C, Gh.

Proprietary is a characteristic of groups. **Compt. Acad. R. P. Române** 6 (1945), 235-239. (Romanian, Russian and French summaries)

F. Szalay (*Rev. Math. Pure et Appl.*) 1 (1956), no. 3, 13-16. MR # 17891 showed that a group G is cyclic if and only if it has "property P ", namely, that every cyclic subgroup of G is, for some k , the group generated by the k th powers of elements of G . The author investigates a parallel but weaker "property Q ", namely, that every cyclic subgroup of G is, for some k , the group generated by the k th roots in G of the unit element. It is shown that Q implies the following properties: all subgroups and quotient groups of G also have property Q ; G is abelian; G has at most one subgroup of a given order; G is cyclic if and only if it is finite. Finally, it is shown that Q is equivalent to the property that G is isomorphic to a subgroup of the additive group of rational numbers mod 1.

J. M. H. Elton (Edinburgh)

PIC, GHEORGHE

Pl. Gheorghie, On the structure of quasi-hamiltonian groups. Acad. Repub. Pop. Romane, Bul. Sti. Mat., 1949, No. 77-79 (1949). (Romanian, Russian and French summaries).

A subgroup of a group is called quasi-normal if it is permutative with any other subgroup. (See Duke Math. J., 13, 149-174 (1947)). The author calls a group quasi-hamiltonian if all its subgroups are quasi-normal. The structure of such groups is elucidated by the following theorem.

1. Every finite quasi-hamiltonian group is nilpotent, i.e. the direct product of its Sylow subgroups. The p -Sylow subgroup of a finite quasi-hamiltonian group is either Abelian or the direct product of an Abelian group and a group generated by two elements, say α and β , of orders p^r and p . Between α and β there holds a commutator relation $(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha^{r-1}$ with $r > 1$, and the elements of the direct product Abelian factors have at most the order $p^{r-1} \cdot 4$. Every group generated by two elements α and β satisfying the above relation is quasi-hamiltonian, except when $p = 2$ and $\alpha^2 = 1$. In particular, two elements of order 2 with $\alpha^2 = \beta^2$ and $\alpha \neq \beta$ generate a group which is not quasi-hamiltonian. For $r = 2$ one obtains the quaternion group.

K. A. Hirsch

Hamiltonian
St. A.
French sum.

Source: Mathematical Reviews

Vol. 13 No. 6

Re: G. S. and J. M. -
V. Smirnov, General
(Russia), BUL, Sov. Sov. St. and Rep.
(Romania).
As far as the Russian and French sub-
groups to extend the group of
in the following way. Let G be a group
with finite normal subgroup (see [1])
by reference to $\{2, 1, 2\}$. Then
subgroup $\{2, 1, 2\}$ can happen
as follows. If $\{2, 1, 2\}$ is a subgroup
of G , then $\{2, 1, 2\}$ is a subgroup
of G and define R_1 as
the intersection of G with
the group $\{2, 1, 2\}$.
If this subgroup R_1 contains
elements, it is a
normal subgroup. Although
order 10. Although
normal subgroups of
arbitrary subgroups of
then the following
arbitrary group is
the union of two
arbitrary groups.
(Guer.)

PIC 4

/ Dr. G. Iyer — *On some generalizations of the notion of nilpotence of groups*. Acad. Repub. Pop. Rom., *Bul. Sti. Ser. Sti. Mat. Fiz.*, 5, No. 2, p. 157-211 (1954). (Romanian, Russian and French summaries)

As far as the reviewer has been able to make out, the author wishes to extend the concept of a nilpotent group in the following way. Let G be a group and Z_1 a nilpotent normal subgroup (see remark i) below). Define Z_{j+1}/Z_j as the maximal nilpotent normal subgroup of G/Z_j (it can happen that $Z_{j+1} = G$ for a finite j (see remark ii) below)). Dually, take the intersection R_j of all normal subgroups of G whose factor groups are nilpotent and define R_{j+1} as the intersection of all normal subgroups N of G for which R_j/N is the maximal nilpotent normal subgroup of G/N . It can happen that $R_{j+1} = G$ for a finite j (see remark iii) below)). In this case the author calls the group hypernilpotent and he studies some properties of hypernilpotent groups.

If this interpretation is correct, then the following remarks are in order: (i) Although the union of two nilpotent normal subgroups of an arbitrary group is

*T-7/W**Okay*

itself nilpotent (Ritting, *Über Deutsh. Math.*, 40, 7-18 (1938) for finite groups; K. A. Hirsch, *Verein. Proc. London Math. Soc.* (2) 49, 184-194 (1946) in the general case; MR 8, 132). The union of all nilpotent normal subgroups of a group need not itself be nilpotent (Example: the restricted direct product of an infinite number of nilpotent groups of increasing classes). The maximal nilpotent normal subgroup exists, of course, if the maximal condition for normal subgroups is assumed to be satisfied. (ii) Similarly, the intersection of all normal subgroups of a group whose factor group is nilpotent need not itself have a nilpotent factor group. (For example, in the free product of two cyclic groups of order 2 the intersection of all normal subgroups with a nilpotent factor group is the 1-element.) The minimal normal subgroup with nilpotent factor group exists, of course, if the minimal condition for normal subgroups is assumed to be satisfied.

(iii) Under the additional assumptions the concept of hypernilpotency is precisely the same as that of solvability (K. A. Hirsch, loc. cit.). The proof of the author's principal theorem [1, p. 206] is the same as the one in the paper cited above, theorem 3.1. K. A. Hirsch (London)

M.C. 6

Type	$\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_n$	$\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_n$	$\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_n$
Method	Method of successive substitutions (1847). French.	Romanian and Hungarian summaries	1. 31.
Author	multiple studies groups of linear substitutions of the		
Reference	$\Delta_1 = a_1 x + b_1, \Delta_2 = a_2 x + b_2, \dots, \Delta_n = a_n x + b_n$	$a_1 x + b_1 = 1, a_2 x + b_2 = 2, \dots, a_n x + b_n = n$	
Notes	give n given points invariant. It is shown that there		
	infinitely numerous examples of Δ (not in groups by power order).	Z. Mihail (Sf. Iosif, Mo.)	

Special Report

Vol. 1 No. 1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001240720018-6"

Pic., G.				
	<p>On the quasi-center of a group G.</p> <p>Stăruță, S. Stud. Cerc. Mat. (București) 7, No. 1, pp. 1-10, 1955. (Romanian, Russian and French summaries).</p> <p>The quasi-center of a group G is defined as the subgroup generated by all cyclic subgroups of G that are permutable with all subgroups of G. The quasi-center therefore contains the center and Baer's nucleus of G. The author establishes the following properties of the quasi-center: if it is a characteristic and nilpotent subgroup of G, then it contains no elements of infinite order. This follows from the facts that the elements of a nilpotent subgroup, and that every element of an abelian subgroup, is permutable with every element of G. If s and t are generators of two cyclic subgroups of the quasi-center whose orders are powers of the same prime number p, then the commutator of s and t is a power of s with exponents divisible by p.</p> <p>K. A. Hirsch</p>	<p>Acad. Repub. Soc. Sci. Stud. Cerc. Mat. (București) 7-21 (1955). (Romanian, Russian and French summaries).</p> <p>The quasi-center of a group G is defined as the subgroup generated by all cyclic subgroups of G that are permutable with all subgroups of G. The quasi-center therefore contains the center and Baer's nucleus of G. The author establishes the following properties of the quasi-center: if it is a characteristic and nilpotent subgroup of G, then it contains no elements of infinite order. This follows from the facts that the elements of a nilpotent subgroup, and that every element of an abelian subgroup, is permutable with every element of G. If s and t are generators of two cyclic subgroups of the quasi-center whose orders are powers of the same prime number p, then the commutator of s and t is a power of s with exponents divisible by p.</p> <p>K. A. Hirsch</p>		

PIC, G.

A criterion of regularity of determinants and its applications.
Rev math Roum 9 no.4:303-315 '64

PIC, Josef

Zaklady stavby obratelsich strojù. 1. díl. (Principles for building Machine Tools. Vol. 1; a university textbook. 2d rev. ed. illus., bibli.) For the students of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering. Prague, ČNTL, 1957. 375 p.

Bibliograficky katalog, ČsP, Ceske knihy, No. 36. 15 Oct 57. p. 229.

STROJIRENSTVI (Machine) 7
Vol. 8, Nr. 2, 21. February, 1958

EN 3. New trends in machine-tools design as seen at Hannover Show

Strojirenstvi Vol. 8, No. 2, 1958, p. 157-164

The author describes the design of new Czechoslovakian, German, British, American, and Soviet machine-tools. Both ways of utilization viz. by using special single purpose machinery as well as by mounting various automatic auxiliaries are discussed. Special attention is paid to main programming systems for operation control. Some transfer lines are briefly described. Further points discussed are: higher cutting speed, reduction of auxiliary operations, facilitating control and servicing. In conclusion the author compares some Czechoslovak machinery with world standards.

PIC, J., prof., M.Z.

Effect of rigidity & reress t., v. rojirensvi 13 n.s.
503-504 Jl. 1c).

1. Ceske vysoka technika, Praha.

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1. [REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED]

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PIC, J., prof., inz.

Use of dimensionless arguments for designing unified lines
of machine tools. Strojirenstvi 12 no.8:571-574 Ag '62.

1. Ceske vysoka uzeni technicke, Praha.

PIC, J.

Economy of collective farms with regard to the application of the theory of increased reproduction. p. 201. SBORNIK. RADA ZF FDELSKA EKONOMIKA. Praha. Vol. 28. no. 3, Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956.

PIC, JOSEF.

Vyrobní pomucky. [Vyd. 1.] Praha, Statni pedagogicke nakl., 1953 Vol. 1.
[Mechanical devices. Bibl., diagrs.]

SO: Monthly List of ~~XXXXXX~~ East European Vol. 3, No. 2,
Accessions, Library of Congress, February, 1954, ~~XXXX~~, Uncl.